

DESCRIPTION

PAYBACK SYSTEM, PAYBACK METHOD, AND
RECORDING MEDIUM

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to payback systems and payback methods for payback to customers receiving services by using products or to middlemen in cases where the products are provided for or without payment by product manufacturers or the middlemen. In this specification, the services include network services. The products include, for instance, products for information processing (personal computers, portable telephones, PDAs, hardware products such as set-top boxes, software, and software products such as recording media storing software).

20 BACKGROUND ART

At present, a variety of network services are provided for payment by systems consisting of servers and clients. Some of these pay network services perform service management with machine IDs (terminal IDs) and user IDs, and provide a variety of services for payment via networks by charging user IDs registered in specific machines. Others provide services by charging user IDs registered in specific users' machines such as personal computers in which given special terminal software is installed.

A client (a terminal or terminal software) is sold with a product warranty. The purpose of the warranty is, as its name implies, to provide a guarantee if something is wrong with a product. In addition to a conventional warranty in the form of a paper card that comes with a product, an electronic

warranty has been proposed. For instance, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No. 10-105626 (An electronic warranty issuance and management method and system) discloses a method of electronically
5 sharing information related to the warranty of a sold product among the manufacturer, distributor, and purchaser of the product.

Generally, in network services, it is a key to the improvement of business performance for a
10 server to obtain many clients and have the clients use many network services. For that purpose, first of all, a large amount of attractive information should be provided, and it is necessary to obtain a large number of unspecified users on networks.

15 On the other hand, each user needs a special client in terms of hardware and software for information transmission to and reception from the server, so that the clients are expected to be distributed and spread effectively among the users.

20 Therefore, in the network services, there is a general tendency to sell the clients at lower prices, and in some cases, special terminal software used in personal computers, which can be provided on-line via networks, is distributed free. That is,
25 income from the network services does not depend on income from the sales of the clients that are tools for connection, but the network services profit by having their menus used. Accordingly, in many cases, the server can expect an income from its services
30 continuously for a long period of time.

For the above-described reason, payback is often provided to client distributors, who distribute clients for free or at low prices, as an incentive to sales network expansion and client
35 distribution. Conventionally, the payback has been made only by an easy method such as a distributor's own request. For instance, a distributor has been

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paid back a certain commission on the sales of one client.

However, the problem has been an effective means of realizing mass distribution and sales of clients as a means of obtaining more customers and promotion of using more network services continuously for a long period of time, and a solution to the problem has been sought.

10 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In consideration of the above-described point, the present invention has an object of providing a payback method that provides distributors of products for free or payment with an incentive to product distribution and utilization support.

Another object of the present invention is to provide payback means to pay back customers receiving products for free or payment.

20 The above objects of the present invention are achieved by a payback system having a below-described structure.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a payback system for payback to a terminal distributor in a network service provided for payment to each customer through a distributed terminal, in which the numeral 1 represents distribution channel storage means for storing the terminal distributor of a terminal with the terminal distributor being correlated with terminal identification information for identifying the terminal, the numeral 2 represents terminal information storage means for storing customer identification information for identifying the customer and the terminal identification information registered with a network service provider by the customer with the customer identification information being correlated with the terminal

identification information. The numeral 4 represents payback calculation means for calculating a payback value to be paid to the terminal distributor by the network service provider based on
5 the customer identification information stored in the terminal information storage means 2 so as to be correlated with the terminal identification information stored in the distribution channel storage means 1 and on network service use result
10 information 3 separately collected and correlated with the customer identification information

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A description will be given below, with
15 reference to the accompanying drawings, of the present invention.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a structure of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a
20 mode for carrying out the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a diagram for illustrating the mode for carrying out the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a diagram of a structure of a distribution channel information file;

FIG. 5 is a diagram of a structure of a
25 terminal information file;

FIG. 6 is a diagram of a structure of a use result information file;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of an operation of a
30 payback calculation part; and

FIG. 8 is a diagram of a structure of another mode for carrying out the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a
35 mode for carrying out the present invention. The numeral 21 represents a service provider of a

network service, the numeral 22 a terminal distributor, the numeral 24 a user terminal, and the numeral 23 a network connecting them. A description will be given below of their relations in the

5 network service.

The service provider 21 consigns the distribution of terminals to the terminal distributor 22. Each terminal, if hardware (product), can be identified by a production number
10 or a serial number assigned thereto at the time of shipment. If the terminals to be distributed are software, the terminals are provided in the form of CD-ROMs each storing a program functioning in a personal computer, or are provided on-line on the
15 network. Each provided unit is indicated by a serial number. Here, a serial number is taken as a terminal ID so that both hardware and software terminals can be treated.

The terminal distributor 22 sells or
20 distributes hardware terminals such as set-top boxes or electronic media recorded with software, such as CD-ROMs, to users over the counter. With respect to a product for payment, the terminal distributor 22 issues a warranty recorded with a terminal serial
25 number and user information at the time of sale as a guarantee on the product, and hands the warranty to a user and notifies the service provider 21 who has asked for the distribution. Free terminal software is never distributed with a warranty, but the
30 service provider 21 is notified of a distributed terminal ID, or a serial number assigned to the medium, together with user information. Thereby, the service provider 21 can be informed of the terminal ID (serial number) of a terminal
35 distributed by the terminal distributor 22.

Next, the user who has obtained the terminal presents the terminal serial number and

other user information and obtains a user ID issued by the service provider 21 at the first connection with the service provider 21 through the network. At this time, in order to record network service use results, the service provider 21 can record the serial number that is the terminal ID and the user ID as correlated data.

Thereafter, the user can access the service provider 21 from the user terminal 24 to receive the network service. The service provider 21 can collect a user charge based on the use results from the user terminal 24, that is, based on a connection fee and used functions.

Based on the above-described use results, a payback is made to the terminal distributor 22 in accordance with a contribution to an income obtained from the network service business. That is, the payback is made to the terminal distributor 22 based on the terminal ID of the user terminal 24.

The effects of the present invention can be produced whether the software is provided on-line with the same serial number or with a representative number replacing the serial number so that the terminal distributor 22 of the software can be specified.

A description will be given below of a payback calculation means of a payback system at a time of providing the network service.

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a structure of the mode for carrying out the present invention.

This mode is realized by a computer program executed in a multi-purpose computer such as a personal computer or a workstation.

The network service payback system of the present invention is realized by executing a computer program in a computer including a processor, a main storage, an auxiliary storage, and an input-

output unit. The provided computer program is stored in a portable medium such as a floppy disk or a CR-ROM, or in the main storage or auxiliary storage of another computer connected to the network.

5 A recording medium of the present invention corresponds to the above-described portable medium, main storage, or auxiliary storage.

The provided computer program, before being executed, is loaded into the main storage of
10 the computer directly or after being temporarily copied to or installed in the auxiliary storage from the portable medium. In the case of being provided from a storage of another apparatus connected to the network, the computer program is copied to the
15 auxiliary storage and loaded into the main storage to be executed after being received from the apparatus by way of the network.

In FIG. 3, a terminal distribution management part 33 predetermines a terminal
20 distributor of each terminal based on its serial number before the distribution of the terminals, or matches a terminal distributor with the serial number of a terminal on receiving a returned warranty at a time of selling the terminal. The
25 terminal distribution management part 33 sets this correspondence input from an input part 30 in a distribution channel information file 36.

A terminal information management part 34 correlates the serial number of the terminal with a
30 user ID issued by a network service part 35 to set the serial number and the user ID in a terminal information file 37 in the first user registration made by a user obtained the terminal to receive the network service.

35 The network service part 35 provides the network service to a user terminal 39 and records network service use results from the user terminal

A payback calculation part 32 calculates payback to be made to the terminal distributor of the terminal based on the information stored in the above-described distribution channel information file 36, terminal information file 37, and use information file 38.

FIG. 4 shows a structure of the distribution channel information file 36, in which each terminal serial number is correlated with a corresponding terminal distributor ID. Like AAA001 through AAA005, the contents of the copies of the warranties of hardware terminals which copies terminal distributors present to a service provider as sales evidence are registered, or, like BBB001 through BBB099, the service provider consigns the distribution of terminal software collectively to a terminal distributor. Therefore, when a terminal ID (serial number) is given, the distributor of a corresponding terminal can be found out by searching the distribution channel information file 36.

FIG. 6 is a diagram of a structure of the use result information file 38. When the network

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the payback is calculated by multiplying the sum of the network service use results by a predetermined rate to be output to an output part 31.

FIG. 8 is a diagram of a structure of
5 another mode for implementing the present invention. In this embodiment, a service provider 820 has organizational or economic relations (for instance, parent-and-affiliated-company relations or cooperative business relations on a contract basis)
10 to a product manufacturer 810. The service provider 820 includes a service provider in the real world in addition to a network service provider (for instance, an ISP).

In FIG. 8, there are two product
15 distribution routes. In the first product distribution route, the product manufacturer 810 consigns the distribution of products to a middleman 830. The middleman 830 distributes a product for free or payment to a customer 840. In the second
20 product distribution route, the product manufacturer 810 distributes a product for free or payment to the customer 840. The product manufacturer 810 and the middleman 830 may collectively be referred to as a product provider.

25 The customer 840, by using the product, receives a service provided by the service provider 820. The service provider 820 issues a user ID to the customer 840 at a time of providing the service. The service provider 820 records the service use
30 results of the customer 840 by using the product, and manages the results.

The service provider 820 manages the service use results by correlating the service use results with a payback recipient (the middleman 830
35 in the first product distribution route, and the customer 840 in the second product distribution route. The same applies hereinafter). In the

above-described embodiments (FIGS. 4 through 6), the use results are managed by being correlated via the user ID and the terminal serial number with the payback recipient (the terminal distribution ID).

- 5 In the second product distribution route, that is, in the case of paying back the customer 840, the distribution channel information file 36 (of FIG. 3) may be omitted.

- 10 The use results include, for instance, a period of service use and a connection fee for service use. The use results may be altered based on a service use hour. If a plurality of services are provided, the use results may be altered with respect to each service based on its type, attribute,
15 and grade.

- The service provider 820 notifies the product manufacturer 810 of the use results together with information for specifying a payback recipient every time a certain period of time (for instance, a
20 day, a month, or three months) passes or the customer 840 ends the use of the service. In this case, the product manufacturer 810 calculates a payback value to the payback recipient based on the use results.

- 25 In this case, the distribution channel information file 36, the terminal information file 37, the network service part 35, the terminal distribution management part 33, and the terminal information management part 34 of FIG. 3 are
30 included in the system of the service provider 820, but the payback calculation part 32 is included in the system of the product manufacturer 810. The use result information file 38 is included in the system of the service provider 820 if the notification of
35 the use results is provided at regular intervals, and may be included in the system of the product manufacturer 810 if the notification is provided

every time a user ends the use of the service.

In another implementation mode, the service provider 820 calculates a payback value to each payback recipient. In this case, the service provider 820 notifies the product manufacturer 810 of the payback recipient and the payback value. The payback value may be the amount of money to be paid back or points to be paid back (if collected points exceeds or equals a certain amount, the payback recipient receives a certain economic merit).

In this case, the distribution channel information file 36, the terminal information file 37, the user result information file 38, the network service part 35, the terminal distribution management part 33, the terminal information management part 34, and the payback calculation part 32 of FIG. 3 are included in the system of the service provider 820.

Further, in the above-described case, the payback is made either to the customer 840 or to the middleman 830. However, in the first product distribution route, the payback may be made to both customer 840 and middleman 830.

In another implementation mode, the product manufacturer 810 and the service provider 820 can be the same corporation.

In another implementation mode, the product manufacturer 810 can be replaced by a service provider (different from the service provider 820). In this case, the product is not distributed, but a service is provided to the customer 840. The product manufacturer 810 and the service provider 820 can be the same corporation also in this case.

Here, the paid amount of a user charge is employed as the use results. However, the payback may be calculated based on a registration period

continuing from user registration up to the present. Although the predetermined rate is employed for calculation, another function (for instance, a function based on a service type or attribute, or a
5 function based on a service use hour) or logic can be employed for the evaluation of the payback value. Further, the payback may be calculated only by evaluating the fact that user registration is made at a time of calculating the payback, that is, the
10 payback may be calculated based only on the number of users.

As is apparent from the above description, according to the present invention, the payback can be made in accordance with a contribution to an
15 income from a service business (including a network service business) which contribution is made by obtaining users by distributing products, thus producing an industrial effect that terminal distributors are provided with an incentive to sales
20 network expansion for increasing users of services (including network services) and the services provided by the terminal distributors are vitalized so as to contribute to the development of computerized society.

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